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POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION IN ARGENTINA

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Summary

Production of eggs during the year ending July 31, 1951 was estimated at 240 million dozen or about 10 percent over the previous season and some further increase is expected during 1951-52. Increased domestic demand is expected to take most of the greater production. Poultry marketings in the first 6 months of 1951 are estimated slightly in excess of comparable 1950 while turkey receipts are smaller. Prices to producers for eggs, poultry and turkeys were satisfactory in 1950 and have increased more than costs thus far in 1951. Because of the strong domestic demand, exports of poultry and eggs are not expected to be any larger than last year and several markets, such as Trinidad, Curacao, Bermuda and Panama which normally purchase Argentine poultry are buying from the United States. Turkey exports may approximate last year's totals. Feed supplies are adequate and the winter is unusually warm.

Production

Egg production in Argentina during the 1950-51 laying season (August-July) is roughly estimated near 240 million dozen, approximately 10 percent above the previous year. Increased numbers of laying hens, sufficient feed supplies, and good prices to farmers for eggs, gave rise to a generally large output. Favorable fall weather encouraged a relatively large lay late in the season. Fresh eggs entered Buenos Aires and other central markets during March, April, and May of 1951 in larger than usual quantities.

Prepared in the Livestock and Wool Division and based on information from Charles C. Wilson, Asst. Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Prospects for production of eggs in principal producing zones during the season just beginning indicate an increase over 1950-51 production. The past season was encouraging to poultrymen. Egg prices held up strongly through most of last year and were generally quite satisfactory. Grain crops in the principal egg producing regions (Provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios) have resulted in adequate feed for farm flocks. Drought conditions in Santa Fe and Cordoba have been somewhat limiting late in the season.

Although little is known of the size of the national flock or even of the number of birds producing eggs in the area which supplies the major consuming centers, chicken numbers for this laying season are estimated at about 50 million birds of which 37 million are thought to be hens. The major concerns purchasing eggs and poultry have almost no idea of the supply of poultry or eggs which will be available to them in a production season.

The twelve small commercial hatcheries in the country have contracted for as many chicks as their supplies of hatching eggs will permit and chicken breeding farms have sold all their pullets for replacements at good prices.

The laying season begins in August and usually is at the peak in October. By February the movement of eggs out of storage begins to supplement the late season production. Eggs stored during the flush season are usually all moved out by July. Shell egg exports are made mainly during August through December. Small quantities of processed eggs, made from lower grade shell eggs, are exported throughout the season.

The average annual rate of lay is regarded by tradesmen as medium to low, being estimated at about 6.5 dozen eggs per hen annually. The last official statistics in the census of 1937 reported a rate of 52 eggs per hen annually. Practically every farmer still hatches out his own chicks from eggs of his previous year's flock. Hatching eggs are not selected from the best layers as the hens are free to roam the barnyard and nearby fields. Husbandry practices on the whole are very elementary and have improved little in the last 8 years. Grain is fed on a very limited basis, usually as a supplement only when other feed is limited. Flocks scavenge in grain and millet stubble and have access to abundant green feed.

Peddlers with horse and cart or occasionally with a truck, loaded with household wares, visit every outlying farm to bargain for or buy eggs, chickens, calves, etc. Upon returning to town the peddlers sell to a buyer who transports the eggs to a central market for case counting, candling and sale to wholesalers.

Consumption

The only consumption data available in Argentina are for the Federal District of Buenos Aires which represents almost 1/5 of the total national population. Approximately 40 million dozen eggs were consumed in the district, including homes, bakeries, etc. during August-July 1950-51. This equals almost 13 dozen eggs per person.

Practically all eggs entering the Federal District are received through the Buenos Aires Municipal Wholesale Poultry and Egg Market and then move into channels for current consumption or are stored for later sale. During periods of scarcity, storage eggs are shipped to the city from interior storage points. Since the municipal market publishes its daily receipts there is a partial record of the movement of eggs to this market.

Egg Storage

Stocks of storage eggs on July 31, 1951 in the Federal District were reported at 10,026 cases and there were estimated to be 20 to 25 thousand cases more in storage outside the district. Frigorificos (cold storage firms) try to market storage eggs prior to July, since the flush production begins again in August. Egg stocks during 1950-51 were larger than anticipated and the movement out of storage was deferred by the strong late season production. Early winter wholesale prices for storage eggs were below expectations and out of storage movement light as frigorificos waited for a rise in price. Sizable stocks remained until late in the season.

The heavy exodus from storage in June and July depressed prices and large stocks were sold at a loss of about 13 cents per dozen on eggs valued at approximately 47 cents per dozen. Eggs still in storage will be sold in the next week in the Buenos Aires shell egg market, or will be dried whole with the hope of exporting them to the United Kingdom. Either market will still result in a loss of at least 7 cents per dozen. In fact, storage eggs sold at any time during the last months have been at a loss to the frigorificos. This is expect to discourage many handlers, particularly since the new season is extremely uncertain.

Storage capacity in the Federal District of Buenos Aires is estimated at about 240,000 cases which indicates all facilities were in use during the peak load in February, making it necessary to use storage facilities in the rural areas to a greater extent. Nearby towns in the province of Buenos Aires are thought to have additional storage space for 100,000 cases and in the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios there are probably facilities for another 100,000 cases.

Egg storage facilities in operation outside Buenos Aires have increased substantially during the previous five years as profits for this service prior to the past season have been substantial. The lack of published information on holdings by rural frigorificos contributed to the past season's losses.

The following table indicates the seasonality in the storage activity of Buenos Aires frigorificos and the relatively slower exodus in the 1950-51 season:

Table 1. Eggs Stored in Federal District of Buenos Aires by Months1/ during Jan-July, 1949 and Aug-July, 1949-50, 1950-51

(cases)2/

	1949	1950
August	22,364	6,866
September	84,276	63,716
October	178,210	145,689
November	218,048	217,531
December	225,794	229,110

	1949	1950	1951
January	185,176	229,584	238,630
February	175,995	216,017	236,846
March	138,366	183,585	203,545
April	61,095	117,455	155,173
May	8,889	50,066	85,862
June	none	7,275	33,902
July	none	none	10,026

1/ Reported on last day of each month. 2/ Cases of 30 dozen each.

Egg Exports

Exportation of eggs since the first of the year has been very small. Shipments in January were about 5,000 cases to the United Kingdom and 600 cases to Panama, ending shell-egg exports for the 1950-51 season. Small quantities of dried yolks and dried albumen were shipped out in January and March and dried whole eggs in April.

Exporters began to pack at country points for anticipated foreign sales the first days of August, in hopes of a 50,000 case export quota very soon. Government officials have reminded the trade that adequate stocks must predicate the granting of export permits for shell eggs. The increased demand for eggs which has offset much of the seasonal increase in supply is due to a shortage of meat in cities for which no immediate relief is indicated. Thus storage for foreign sales is being curtailed.

Much further delay in the announcement of export permits will make it difficult to make significant exports again this year. Switzerland has indicated a desire to make purchases at profitable prices during October and November but no later, as they want shipments to arrive during December. The trade has been informed that the United Kingdom and Belgium are also interested in Argentina eggs. European buyers are only in the Argentine market up to the end of the year, after which time their own production is seasonally increasing. The summer production here is also not satisfactory for export. Last year European buyers were in the Argentine market much stronger than exports indicate, but shippers could not obtain permits for foreign sale until the buyers had gone home.

Table 2. Eggs, Shell and Processed: Exports by Destination, Jan-June 1951

	Shell	Dried		
		Yolk	Albumen	Whole
	(cases)1/	(lbs.)	(lbs.)	(lbs.)
January				
United Kingdom	4,720	-	-	-
Panama	600	-	-	-
Belgium	-	3,960	2,640	-
Switzerland	-	2,640	2,640	-
February	-	-	-	-
March				
Belgium	-	5,280	2,530	-
April				
Belgium	-	-	-	8,800
May	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-
Total	5,320	11,880	7,810	8,800

1/ Cases 30 dozen.

Trade forecasts of exports for 1951-52, a month ago, were 200,000 cases but now have been reduced to 100,000 cases. No imports of eggs were necessary in 1950 nor will be made in 1951 as the remaining months of this year bring on the flush production.

Egg Prices

Egg prices to producers were quite profitable throughout the 1950-51 season. Many frigorificos lost money, however, in storing eggs from the flush production for later sale. Retail prices ranged from 24 cents to 53 cents per dozen depending on the grade and month of the year, during January-July 1951.

Maximum prices set by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, approximating the effective prices, are established weekly for the three grades: storage, common, and selected. The storage and common eggs are not graded for quality, size and cleanliness, but are case counted, eliminating rots, spots and leakers. Selected eggs are received from chicken farms fresh and clean and are a very small percentage of the total receipts.

Table 3. Egg Price: Monthly average, weekly maximum retail prices set by Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and Average wholesale prices Buenos Aires Municipal Poultry and Egg Market, Jan-July, 1951.

Months	Maximum Retail Prices			Average Wholesale Prices
	Storage	Fresh	Selected	
		(cents per dozen)		
Jan.	37.32	39.99	43.99	35.99
Feb.	37.32	41.32	44.39	38.92
Mar.	45.32	45.32	47.99	43.59
April	49.32	49.32	51.99	45.32
May	50.65	50.65	53.32	45.32
June	39.99	43.99	46.66	42.52
July	26.66	33.33	35.99	32.93

Wholesale prices have been running about 4 cents per dozen under retail values this year although late in the season egg dealers sold storage eggs for wholesale prices at 13 cents or more per dozen under retail values. Farm prices in the producing areas vary in accordance with distances from the Buenos Aires market and usually range from 1 to 4 cents per dozen under the Buenos Aires wholesale price. However, during the export packing season (August-September) it is not unusual for exporters to pay at country points the Buenos Aires wholesale price without any deductions for weight loss, handling charges, etc. Prices for eggs exported in the next few months are expected to be around $17.50 per case of 30 dozen, f.o.b. Buenos Aires.

The maximum prices are set only for Greater Buenos Aires which affects about 1/4 of Argentina's population. There are no export price controls for eggs. The present exchange rate for eggs is 750 pesos per 100 U. S. dollars.

Poultry

The number of chickens marketed in the first half of 1951 is estimated as somewhat larger than for the first 6 months of last year, as the increase in number killed by frigorificos has a little more than offset the significant decrease in deliveries of live poultry to Buenos Aires. Current marketings of poultry is increasing further in response to the present shortage of red meat.

Chickens killed during February-July 1951 by freezing plants are estimated near 3 million, while last year's comparable total was about 2 million birds. These represent only a small part of those sold for meat since most of the poultry is marketed alive. All exports come from birds killed at freezing plants.

Table 4. Egg, Poultry and Turkey Receipts at Buenos Aires Municipal Poultry and Egg Market, Monthly, January-June 1951, with Comparison same period 1950.

1951 Month	Chickens	Hens	Turkeys		Eggs Common	 Selected
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	(dozens)	
Jan.	372,560	662,837	159,875	56,025	3,858,720	73,080
Feb.	1,127,075	1,043,644	131,313	81,613	2,603,010	51,930
Mar.	1,721,656	906,737	290,225	165,400	1,907,220	58,950
Apr.	2,224,728	829,721	783,400	323,838	1,338,780	64,950
May	2,494,444	1,004,787	1,426,638	463,975	895,950	47,730
June	2,366,460	1,164,409	1,433,038	402,800	961,110	33,240
Total	10,306,923	5,612,135	4,224,489	1,493,651	11,564,790	329,880
1950						
Jan	955,736	1,073,873	125,600	42,138	3,592,680	70,220
Feb.	1,074,533	998,830	58,338	43,700	1,912,230	54,780
Mar.	2,115,881	1,002,752	293,113	178,188	2,035,260	56,880
Apr.	2,234,780	878,765	1,001,550	474,538	884,110	31,860
May	2,166,839	918,059	2,178,013	815,588	331,260	21,810
June	2,012,769	1,167,439	3,391,088	1,138,125	415,440	24,180
Total	10,560,538	6,039,718	7,047,702	2,692,277	9,170,980	259,730

Source: Trade

All live poultry entering the Federal Capital must be handled through the Municipal Market. Frozen poultry is moved in Buenos Aires in large quantities only during September through December when there is a relative drop in the market receipts of live birds. Only poultry killed under the National Government Veterinarian Inspection can be moved from rural packing houses to Buenos Aires market. This inspection is for both disease and sanitation and is said to be somewhat comparable to that in the United States. However, there is no government grading system so each firm grades its own poultry. The Argentine grades are not consistent throughout the industry and there is no coordination between companies in this respect. The birds are of fair quality but not graded to United States standards on bruises, pin feathers, and fleshiness. The grading tolerance allowed is reportedly 15 percent by the best companies.

Poultry Exports

Poultry exports from January through July 1951 were 104,500 pounds, chickens and hens, to the United Kingdom in April and 14,000 pounds of chickens to Curacao in July. The prospects for exports of chickens and fowl in coming months are very limited. High prices paid for birds during the pack now about completed will place Argentine f.o.b. packed costs considerably in excess of world market values. Several markets which normally purchase Argentine birds, such as Trinidad, Curacao, Bermuda, and Panama, are buying their requirements from the United States.

Poultry Prices

Poultry retail prices normally fluctuate considerably in accordance with the season reflecting abundance and scarcity of supply. Maximum retail prices on fresh poultry are being set weekly by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for the Buenos Aires market. Last week the price was 48 cents per pound, "New York dressed" while 51 cents per pound has been the highest weekly price thus far in 1951. These prices are for freshly dressed and chilled poultry and are standard for all types as no quality differentials are made. At present there is no maximum price for frozen poultry but the trade expects this regulation will be forthcoming in the next few months when storage poultry start to move in quantity. Maximum poultry prices are effective only in Greater Buenos Aires.

Prices paid by poultry packers for chickens delivered at dressing plants in the interior have ranged from 27 to 38 cents per pound live weight. Fowl (hens) prices have been from 21 to 27 cents per pound in the packing season. The average producer sold poultry to middlemen at about 2 cents per pound less than the previously quoted plant delivery prices. The flush poultry marketing season is from February through July with peak movements in March, April, and May.

There are no definite minimum f.o.b. export prices for poultry. However, the Export Committee of the Ministry of Economics reviews the conditions of foreign sales at the time of issuing export permits and if the price is not in accordance with their standards the permit may be refused. Their price standards vary according to country of destination and currency in which the sale is made. Prices for poultry "New York dressed" are expected to be very high, about 65 cents per pound f.o.b. Buenos Aires, during the coming season.

Turkeys

The number of turkeys packed during the 1951 marketing season closing this month is expected to total about 350,000 birds, about the same as in 1950. Turkey receipts in Buenos Aires have dropped about one half in January-June of 1951 compared to last year. The normal average "New York dressed" weight of turkeys, (toms and hens) is about 12.5 pounds per bird. Turkeys move to market from June through August and, depending on the weather, as late as the middle of September.

Argentine turkeys, mostly of the Mammoth Bronze breed, are hatched in the open by natural incubation and forage over large areas for feed. About 99 percent of the turkeys forage for their feed until 3 - 4 weeks before market during which period they are fed corn or available home grown grains.

Turkeys are shipped to processing plants by rail in double-decker sheep cars and cattle cars, and by truck. The sheep cars carry 900 to 1100 birds, depending on the percent of toms. Shipments to the Buenos Aires market are made in coops, single-decker for toms and double-decker for hens. The percent moved by truck is increasing tremendously.

Export propects for turkey are bright. Present indications are that the United Kingdom will take the greater part of the turkey crop available for export and Brazil is already buying small quantities. Exports this year should be about the same as in 1950, if high local red meat prices do not encourage a larger than usual domestic consumption. Exports are generally made before November 30, promptly after packing, to get the birds to European markets for the holidays.

There are no domestic price controls for turkeys. Export price controls for turkeys are the same as for poultry, which set no specific requirements but are subject to approval by the Export Committee of the Ministry of Economy. The prices paid for turkeys liveweight delivered at processing plant during the killing season was 30 cents per pound. Small exports to Brazil have been made at 63 cents per pound, "New York dressed", f.o.b. Buenos Aires. Prices for turkey exports to the United Kingdom have not been set.

The present exchange rate for turkey exports is also 750 pesos per 100 U. S. dollars.

Market Situation and Outlook

Eggs are temporarily in relatively short supply in the major consuming centers, though August is the beginning of the flush season. Demand has increased because of shortages and high prices of red meats and dairy products, and large purchases of eggs at country points for anticipated export. Larger supplies have been directed into Buenos Aires in the last few days, not only in response to the strong demand for current consumption, but also to build stocks for next fall.

Production is expected to be ample for the annual domestic requirements, but if government officials require as large stocks as in previous year before granting export permits, foreign sales of eggs may be very limited. Frigorificos generally are planning a more conservative egg storage program after last year's serious losses.

Poultry has been marketed freely since the first of the year as prices have been consistently profitable. Practically all poultry will be consumed domestically during 1951. The turkey crop in 1951 will be about as large as last year but prices paid to farmers by packing houses during the killing season are much higher. Export markets have good prospects and local demand, which heretofore was small, may be increased.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WORLD EGG PRODUCTION IN 1951: CURRENT CHICKEN NUMBERS

In 1951 world egg production failed to show a significant increase for the first time since 1946, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Egg production and chicken numbers were lower or previous uptrends were halted in most important producing countries in 1951 as compared with a year earlier. In general, the cut-back in poultry production for meat has not been as great as the decline in egg output.

The reversal in trend of egg production experienced since 1946 is especially marked in Western Europe. By 1951 production of eggs and poultry had generally reached or exceeded prewar levels and the increased supply of eggs and poultry together with higher feed costs resulted in less favorable returns to producers. Notable exceptions to the slackening in egg and poultry output occurred in Western Germany, Austria, Italy and the Philippines where the postwar build-up came slower than in other countries. While the uptrend in chicken numbers halted in the Netherlands, egg production continued upward because of a higher rate of-lay per bird.

The most significant downward changes in egg production occurred in those countries exporting eggs. Unsatisfactory export prices of eggs in relation to feed prices and other costs were undoubtedly a major factor in reduced output. Chiefly affected were Belgium, the Scandinavian countries and Ireland. Canadian output, which had been cut back sharply in 1949 and 1950, increased by 9 percent in 1951. The very favorable market price for poultry meat in relation to eggs encouraged liquidation of flocks in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Norway, and possibly other countries.

The outlook for 1952 is for somewhat higher poultry meat production in nearly all reporting countries than in 1951, somewhat higher spring egg production in the United States and Canada and an increase in fall egg production in the United Kingdom. The feed situation does not appear favorable for increased egg production in the Scandinavian countries, Argentina and Australia and the price situation is not favorable in Ireland, the Scandinavian countries, and Australia. While poultry meat production is expected to increase in the United States and Canada, the number of chicks raised this spring for laying flock replacements is expected to decline.

Egg production in Canada during 1951 totaled 364.6 million dozen (farm production was 333.4 million dozen) which represents a 9 percent increase over the 1950 production of 333.3 million dozen. The total Canadian chick hatch during the 1950-51 season (September-August) was up 34 percent over the 1949-50 season and was estimated to be 84 million birds. Poultry meat production during 1951 is estimated at 306 million pounds as compared to 296 million pounds in 1950.

Total egg and poultry exports were again drastically reduced with only 6.7 million dozen eggs (shell equivalent) and 1.2 million pounds of poultry meat being shipped from Canada during 1951. Egg exports to the United States in 1951 were 4,687,000 dozen compared to 4,709,988 dozen in 1950. During the first seven weeks of 1952, egg exports to the United States were 349,560 dozen compared to 1,984,140 dozen for the same period in 1951. However, total imports of fresh poultry from the United States to Canada in 1951 jumped to 6.6 million pounds as compared to 1.6 million pounds in 1950. Imports of eggs in 1951 were 3,330,000 dozen compared to 897,000 in 1950.

The current marketing situation for eggs and poultry remains good despite a recent drop in egg prices to near support level (38 cents per dozen). The effects of the expected 15 percent increase in poultry and egg supplies on prices will be somewhat offset by a continued strong domestic demand and Western Hemisphere exports.

In the United States, egg production in 1951 was very slightly above the previous record output of 1950. Egg consumption in 1951 was estimated at nearly 400 eggs per capita. Eggs sold in 1951 at prices generally considered favorable. The number of chickens raised during 1951 for laying flock replacement was about 5 percent over that of 1950 and the number of chickens on farms was 2.4 percent greater on January 1 in 1952 than in 1951. The number of broilers produced was a new record, probably 25 percent above 1950. Turkey production of 52.8 million birds in 1951 was a record high and a further increase is expected in 1952, largely due to the growing popularity of the Beltsville Small White breed which is suitable for year-round production. The larger number of chickens on farms and the anticipated slight increase in rate-of-lay indicate a new record high egg output in 1952.

In Austria, poultry numbers and egg production continued to increase. The rate-of-lay, although improving, remained low because of scarce feed supplies and poor quality laying flocks. Imports of eggs in 1951 amounted to 50 million and were almost exclusively from Eastern Europe.

In France, egg production was at the same level as in 1950 but poultry meat production increased 2 percent. Prices for poultry and eggs were substantially higher in 1951 than in 1950. Net exports of eggs decreased from 26 million in 1950 to 10 million in 1951. Net exports of poultry dropped from 4.4 million pounds in 1950 to 1.9 million pounds in 1951.

In Italy, slowly rising prices for poultry and eggs together with increased supplies of poultry feed resulted in a moderate increase in poultry numbers and egg production. Imports of eggs by September of 1951 had reached 24 million, an increase of 38 percent over the total egg imports of 1950. Imports of live poultry was much higher than in 1950. A continuation in the rise of consumer purchasing power may result in an increase in consumption of eggs and poultry in 1952. Much of any such increase would have to be imported but gains in domestic production are anticipated.

In Western Germany, total poultry numbers were up 5 percent in 1951, laying hens increased by 10 percent, and egg production was up by nearly 20 percent as compared to 1950. Poultry meat production for 1951 is estimated at 110 million pounds. Imports of fresh eggs of about 1.4 billion eggs mainly from the Netherlands and Denmark were less than the 1.9 billion eggs imported in 1950. Imports of poultry meat of 13 million pounds were 21 percent lower than in 1950.

In the Netherlands, egg production in 1951 was 17 percent over that of 1950 although the number of hens and pullets increased less than 1 percent. The increased production from about the same numbers of layers is partially explained by the killing of older and less productive hens for meat and their replacement with pullets. The high feed prices and tightening supplies encouraged the trend toward higher productivity per hen. The effect of the reduced Government subsidy on imported feed and bran has been offset by the removal of the export levy on eggs. Exports in 1951 amounted to 1,247 million eggs as compared to 1,069 million in 1950 and 441 million in 1949. In 1949 the United Kingdom took nearly 60 percent of the shell egg exports, in 1950 less than 2 percent, and in 1951 a negligible amount. Western Germany has been the largest taker in 1950 and 1951 with 88 percent of the total egg exports. In 1951 exports of eggs to Canada and the United States amounted to 15 million and 32 million respectively. For 1952, the egg and poultry outlook seems stable with the feed shortage being the biggest problem.

In Switzerland, production of eggs increased slightly despite a small decrease in numbers of layers due to an increase in the rate-of-lay. Consumption of shell eggs increased but that of frozen and dry eggs declined. Imports of dressed poultry were complicated by veterinary controls for Newcastle disease. Imports of eggs in 1951 of about 205 million were slightly above those of 1950. Of total imports, France, Denmark, and the Netherlands supplied about two-thirds in 1951. Imports from the United States, which accounted for 5 percent of the total in 1950, were negligible in 1951. Indications are that production, consumption and imports of eggs will change little in 1952.

In Belgium, poultry numbers and egg production declined in 1951 due partly to an outbreak of poultry plague but mainly due to the low prices which farms received for poultry and eggs in relation to feed prices. Belgium both imports and exports eggs; in 1951, net exports were 25 million eggs as compared to net exports of 92 million in 1950.

In Denmark poultry numbers and egg production in 1951 was about 11 percent below that of 1950. The reduction in poultry numbers was due to low egg prices in relation to high grain prices and the very good prices for poultry meat. For the first nine months of 1951 as compared to the same period of 1950 exports of eggs decreased 20 percent, from 1,144 million to 915 million. Large quantities of eggs were placed in storage for later export. Exports of dressed poultry during the first nine months of 1951 increased to 14 million pounds as compared to 9 million for the same period in 1950.

In Norway, both the number of adult birds and egg production were less in 1951 than in 1950. Despite a 25 percent higher level of egg prices in 1951 the egg feed price ratio was not favorable enough to encourage increased output and feed supplies were limited. It is the policy of the Norwegian Government to encourage egg production (by allocation of feed supplies) only to the extent necessary to meet domestic requirement. Storage facilities are insufficient to carry the suplus from the two peak production periods, in December and January and again in May and June, until the fall and early winter period of short supplies. Thus, Norway exports small quantities of shell eggs each year during the periods of peak production. Since postwar exports began in January 1950, they have gone almost exclusively to Western Germany which offers an outlet for eggs of small size, for which there is little demand in Norway. Exports in 1951 amounted to about 13 million eggs as compared to 22 million in 1950. It is expected that numbers of adult chickens and, consequently, egg production will show a slight increase in 1952 due to the increased number of young chickens raised in 1951.

In Sweden, the number of layers and egg production in 1951 were both down slightly from 1950 levels. Production of poultry meat, mostly old hens and roosters, was estimated at 22 million pounds in 1951. Exports of eggs in 1951 of 150 million were down considerably from the 215 million exported in 1950. Most of these eggs were exported to Western Germany. The number of chicks raised in 1951 was slightly above that of 1950. Despite the relatively tight supplies of feed, it is expected that, due to slightly larger chicken numbers and an anticipated slight increase in the rate-of-lay, egg production in 1952 will be somewhat above that of 1951.

In Ireland, poultry numbers and egg production in 1951 were down 12 and 20 percent respectively from 1950. Unfavorable export price arrangements for eggs depressed the poultry industry and caused curtailment of laying hens. Egg exports in 1951 of 220 million were just over half of the 402 million exported in 1950. By contrast with the egg situation, poultry meat production was profitable especially for turkeys and table cockerels. It was estimated that poultry exports would total about 25 million pounds as in 1950. It is expected that both poultry numbers and egg production will continue downward in 1952.

In the United Kingdom, egg production during 1951 was below that of 1950 due to the 5 percent lower rate of output during the first half of the year. Production levels were up 2 percent during the last half of 1951 and are expected to remain high during the first part of 1952. Per capita consumption of 254 eggs in 1950 was above that of 228 eggs in prewar years, but total supplies of eggs in 1951-52 are expected to be somewhat below those of the previous year. Imports of eggs are expected to be reduced in the coming year. However, with weekly ration of one or two eggs during much of the year, it would appear that imports might be increased if an adequate storage program could be arranged so as to take advantage of obtaining seasonal surpluses of eggs from soft currency countries.

In Greece, egg production was down 4 percent although chicken numbers were up 16 percent as compared to 1950. The decrease in egg production was due to the fact that Newcastle disease sharply reduced the number of older laying hens and their rate-of-lay and new flocks had not come into full production. The outlook for increased production in 1952 is not favorable since feed supplies are not improving.

In Turkey, chicken numbers in 1951 were about at the 1950 level but egg production was up slightly. Throughout most of the country, poultry keeping is a family backyard business with flocks of one to two dozen fowls of mixed breeding which depend largely upon their own efforts to scratch out a living from waste grain and refuse. The average production per layer is estimated at about four dozen eggs per year, except around the Black Sea and Mamara area where egg production is one more of a commercial basis and more attention is given to poultry care and management. Turkeys estimated to number 1.2 million birds in 1950, are generally herded in flocks over the fields for feeding on waste grain, weed seeds, grass and insects. They are driven, often 12 miles or more, to market centers at Christmas and New Year's and sold alive from door to door and to butcher shops.

In French Morocco, indications are that poultry numbers have increased fairly steadily since 1947, when local epidemics of Newcastle disease decreased in severity after several bad years. Total egg production in 1951 is estimated at about 500 million eggs or slightly above that of 1950. About 50 percent of total egg production is commercialized. Exports which have ranged from 70 to 100 million eggs during postwar years were down about 20 percent in 1951 from 1950. Not much change in the poultry and egg situation in 1952 is expected since Newcastle disease remains prevalent and feed costs are increasing along with increases in the prices of poultry and eggs.

In the Philippine Republic, the poultry industry continued to make substantial progress with numbers of all poultry estimated at 32.9 million (of which chickens account for 32.0 million) or 26 percent above prewar. The chicken, duck and goose flocks have already exceeded 1939 numbers and only turkey flocks are below prewar. With egg imports being progressively reduced by import controls, commercial poultry farming has grown by leaps and bounds and egg production in 1951 was 40 percent above prewar levels. Both eggs and poultry meat are expected to continue in good supply in 1952.

In Argentina, egg production in 1951 was about 4 percent higher than in 1950 since the increased number of laying hens more than offset the reduction in rate-of-lay which resulted from short grain supplies and poor foraging. There is the possibility of an egg shortage during the first half of 1952 since stocks are down about 40 percent under last year and the out-of-storage movements are heaviest during February-July. Exports of eggs during 1951 totaled nearly 3 million, about 50 percent above those of 1950. Exports in the first part of 1952 have been negligible and no sizable shipments are expected before September. Exports of frozen poultry were about 1.4 million pounds in 1951 and are expected to increase in 1952. Turkey receipts at the Buenos Aires market were down nearly 20 percent in 1951 from the 3.5 million pounds of 1950 but the cold-storage pack of 2 million pounds was about the same as in 1950. Exports of turkey in both 1950 and 1951 amounted to 2.5 million pounds and are expected to remain at this level during 1952.

In the Union of South Africa, production of eggs and poultry in 1951 was at higher levels than in the previous season. Prices increased in relation to the increase in the controlled price of corn. Supplies of feed were adequate. The general meat shortage continued to offer encouragement to the poultry industry. Turkey production had a favorable year in 1951 after recovering from a serious financial set-back in 1950. Poultry flocks were free of significant diseases. Government control measures during the Newcastle epidemic in 1950 were quite effective and only isolated cases appeared in 1951. The export market, aided by improved quality of eggs, took nearly twice as many shell eggs in 1951 as in 1950 when exports were estimated about 25 million eggs. The demand for poultry and eggs in 1952 appears strong but production may be hindered due to short supplies of feed since the current crop of corn is suffering from extended drought.

In Australia, the production of eggs continue to decline since prices on both domestic and foreign markets have not kept pace with increasing costs of production. Feed stuffs are not only relatively high in price but also increasingly difficult to secure. This situation will probably be intensified this year because the 1951-52 wheat, corn and sorghum crops are below last year's levels. Another factor contributing to lowered egg production has been the swing in recent years to poultry meat production because of more advantageous prices. Exports of eggs during the 1950-51 season amounted to 350 million as compared to 444 million during 1949-50.

In New Zealand, poultry numbers are estimated at 4.6 million of which 90 to 95 percent are laying birds. Receipts of eggs at Marketing Department stations have increased steadily during postwar years and are estimated to account for 30 to 40 percent of total egg production. New Zealand is a deficit egg producing country and imports 20 to 30 million eggs annually from Australia.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

EGGS: Number produced 1/ in specified countries, average 1934-38, annual 1946-51

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada-Farm	2,638	3,883	4,484	4,274	3,774	3,662	4,001
Total	2,863	4,228	4,889	4,663	4,126	4,003	4,376
United States-Farm	35,498	55,590	55,252	55,158	56,629	60,046	60,100
Cuba	320	300	288	276	318	320	-
Dominican Republic	-	60	60	60	60	60	60
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
Panama	-	-	52	-	54	-	-
EUROPE							
Austria	663	270	285	350	400	540	640
Belgium	1,693	1,100	1,380	1,440	1,900	2,100	1,945
Denmark	1,979	883	992	1,392	1,870	2,100	1,900
Finland	317	93	117	176	266	317	267
France	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,100	6,800	7,500	7,500
Germany (Western)	3,700	2,150	1,975	2,250	2,800	4,100	4,900
Greece	550	349	376	384	390	440	423
Ireland	1,086	801	733	844	1,014	1,073	855
Italy	5,500	3,600	4,300	4,450	4,550	5,000	5,225
Luxembourg	40	-	30	35	40	40	40
Netherlands	1,978	480	1,052	1,159	1,480	1,775	2,075
Norway	369	155	198	263	340	459	391
Portugal	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1,700	-	1,992	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,980
Sweden	1,000	1,149	1,217	1,335	1,331	1,407	1,390
Switzerland	423	391	442	520	559	520	525
United Kingdom-Farm 2/	3/ 3,871	2,418	2,600	3,000	3,500	-	-
Total 2/	3/ 5,098	3,850	4,000	4,300	5,000	5,800	5,600
Yugoslavia	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

ASIA							
Lebanon	–	65	60	48	42	45	40
Palestine	108	200	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	92	120	90	110	70	90	–
Turkey	1,003	863	895	840	840	856	–
Japan	3,553	618	663	790	1,214	1,568	–
India	–	2,794	–	–	–	1,082	–
Pakistan	–	571	–	–	–	–	–
Philippine Islands	–	240	400	605	652	740	900
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	1,127	–	–	–	–	2,750	3,000
Brazil	–	–	–	200	200	–	–
Chile	–	520	460	370	400	400	–
Paraguay	–	–	100	110	120	120	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	289	358	326	330	300	300	–
AFRICA							
Egypt	751	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Morocco	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	500
Union of South Africa 4/	–	–	–	–	1,200	840	960
OCEANIA							
Australia 5/	708	1,358	1,470	1,431	1,443	1,388	1,288
New Zealand	430	6/ 153	6/ 134	6/ 135	6/ 140	6/ 170	6/ 130

1/ Farm production in United States but data for many countries not explicit on this point. 2/ Years ending May. 3/ Three-year average. 4/ Years ending June. 5/ Commercial production for years ending June 30. 6/ Receipts at Marketing Department Stations, year ending March, which account for 30-40 percent of total production.

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CHICKENS: Numbers in specified countries, average 1934-38, annual 1946-1952

Continent and country	Date applicable	Average 1934-38	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 (Preliminary)
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	Dec. 1	44,077	51,697	50,728	47,310	37,169	39,319	34,277	37,350
United States	Jan. 1	408,177	523,227	467,217	449,644	430,876	456,549	442,657	453,498
Mexico	March	2/ 36,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	July	-	10,500	10,000	9,000	8,500	9,000	8,500	-
Dominican Republic		2,358	1,906	1,900	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	-
Guatemala		3/ 664	-	-	-	-	3,500	3,500	-
Panama		3/ 195	1,372	1,528	-	1,400	1,400	-	-
EUROPE									
Austria	Dec. 3	3/ 8,862	5,300	5,400	5,800	5,600	6,100	7,500	7,700
Belgium	Dec. 31	16,500	11,111	13,333	13,500	16,100	16,300	16,500	15,000
Denmark	July	3/ 27,643	18,388	19,271	23,445	25,996	24,548	22,110	-
Finland 4/	Sept. 1	2,853	1,171	1,544	1,918	2,668	2,880	2,880	-
France	Fall	5/ 145,000	-	5/ 145,500	-	-	75,000	-	-
Germany (Western)	Dec.	51,225	-	27,500	25,500	29,000	39,957	48,064	50,600
Greece 6/	Nov. 30	11,679	8,200	7,500	8,625	9,700	9,700	8,991	10,500
Ireland	June	15,961	15,263	14,537	17,079	18,524	17,983	15,956	-
Italy	Dec.	76,000	-	50,613	-	-	-	62,500	65,000
Luxembourg	Dec.	3/ 515	275	350	380	400	400	400	
Netherlands	Dec.	7/ 29,632	3,078	7,315	8,500	9,843	10,584	15,676	15,817
Norway	June 20	5,686	2,926	3,768	4,663	6,743	4,985	4,689	-
Portugal	Dec. 31	8/ 5,716	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	July 1	9/ 28,972	10/ 22,468	-	37,200	33,500	35,000	-	-
Sweden	11/	10,980	11,408	12,395	14,023	12,448	12,061	12,118	-
Switzerland	April	8/ 5,544	5,643	5,025	5,900	6,100	6,300	6,238	-
United Kingdom-Farm	June	73,402	61,723	64,880	79,219	89,152	90,789	90,067	-
Total	June	-	76,393	81,526	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	Dec. 31	18,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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CULTURE

ASIA										
Lebanon	Dec.		-	1,400	1,450	1,000	992	994	995	700
Palestine		3/	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria			1,525	2,029	1,826	2,235	2,447	2,482	-	-
Turkey			16,794	18,422	18,514	18,614	18,955	20,222	20,112	-
China			265,765	184,984	204,115	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	July		51,094	12/ 19,000	12/ 16,373	12/ 17,688	13/ 16,356	13/ 19,907	-	-
India			-	146,081	-	-	-	62,600	62,200	-
Pakistan			-	44,732	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands			25,365	9,434	15,081	21,911	26,000	30,000	32,000	-
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	June	14/	42,988	-	-	-	-	47,500	58,000	66,000
Brazil		15/	59,000	-	-	60,000	60,000	-	-	-
Chile	June	3/	1,026	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay			-	-	2,000	-	-	2,400	-	-
Peru			-	-	-	-	-	9,500	-	-
Uruguay		12/	4,814	5,312	4,912	3,952	3,752	-	-	-
AFRICA										
Egypt	July	8/	26,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco		3/	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa 4/	Aug.		14,000	14,000	16,900	16,000	15,700	16,000	16,500	-
OCEANIA										
Australia	Dec. 31		15,541	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	March	8/	3,489	16/ 4,071	-	-	17/ 4,600	17/ 4,600	17/ 4,600	-

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1/ Year end estimates (October-December) shown under following year for comparison. Thus for Canada, the December 1, 1951 estimate is shown under 1952. 2/ 1940. 3/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. 4/ Adult poultry. 5/ Represents chickens raised. 6/ All poultry. 7/ June. 8/ 1936. 9/ 1939. 10/ April. 11/ September 1937, June 1946-1949, April 1950-51, census estimates include layers and chicks. 12/ August. 13/ February. 14/ 1937. 15/ 1938. 16/ 1945. 17/ Estimated.

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INDICATED 1952 WORLD EGG PRODUCTION

The production of eggs in 1952 in a group of countries for which estimates are available is indicated at approximately 3 percent greater than that of a year earlier but 55 percent greater than the prewar, 1934-38 average. 1/ Most of the increase, compared with 1951 and prewar, is accounted for by increases in Canada and in the United States but significant increases also are indicated in Western Germany and Sweden. In other reporting European countries 1952 production is expected to be about the same or slightly smaller than in 1951. Increases over prewar are indicated in all reporting European countries excepting Ireland.

The indicated increase in egg production in the major countries reporting an increase, is mainly the result of an increase in the number of hens and pullets; although there has been an increase in the rate of lay in a number of reporting countries. In countries where feed is relatively plentiful except for the United States, higher egg prices, reflecting in large part an increase in demand, have stimulated egg production. In most European and South American countries, however, the short supply and relatively high price of feed has retarded any further increase or caused some decline in egg production. In many feed-importing countries Government policy has been directed toward stabilizing flocks at a level that can be supported mainly with locally grown feeds.

Egg production in North American countries in 1952 is expected to be greater than that of a year earlier mainly as a result of increases in the United States and Canadian production. A combined increase over prewar of over 70 percent is indicated for these 2 countries. Sharply increased numbers of pullets on farms at the beginning of 1952 was an important factor in both countries. Commercial egg production is believed to be increasing in Mexico and in Cuba under encouragement from the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture.

1/ United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The comparison with 1951 includes estimates for Argentina, Brazil and Chile, for which no prewar data are available.

Egg production in reporting countries of Europe is expected to show a slight increase in 1952 over that of a year earlier mainly as a result of increased production in Western Germany. A moderate increase also is indicated for Sweden. Production is expected to be about the same, or slightly smaller, than that of a year earlier in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland and Switzerland. Decreased production in the United Kingdom is expected to represent the greatest decline in any European country for which data are available.

Egg production in South America is expected to be greater than that of a year earlier as a result of increases in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, the 3 principal egg producing countries. Higher egg prices than a year earlier has been an important factor in this increase, and improved production and marketing practices in Brazil and Chile are also stimulating some increase. The scarcity and high prices for feed grains is serving to retard the rate of increase in most Latin American countries, however. A decline is indicated in Uruguay as a result of some liquidation in flocks, the result of high prices for both meat and corn.

In Asia, estimates of 1952 production are available only for Israel and Pakistan. Some decline is anticipated in Israel's production as a result of feed shortage and a reduction in laying hens, while some increase is expected in the latter country as a result of some further development of the poultry industry in East Bengal, this country's most important producing area.

United States farm production of eggs in 1952 is expected to be moderately greater than that of a year earlier as the combined result of a slight increase in the average number of layers and in the average rate of lay. The 3.2 percent increase in production during the first 8 months is expected to be fairly indicative of the increase for the year as a whole. Although 1952 production is expected to be the greatest on record, the sharply reduced number of chicks and young pullets on September 1 implies some decrease in egg production at least in the first half of 1953.

In Canada, 1952 egg production on farms is expected to exceed the 1951 total by 12 to 15 percent. Production in the first 6 months was about 18 percent greater than a year earlier as a result of the unusually large hatch in 1951 and is expected to continue greater during the last half of 1952. Although the total number of chicks hatched in 1952 was 6 percent less than a year earlier, the proportion of early-hatched pullets was greater. Egg prices have been considerably lower than a year earlier and both domestic consumption and exports have been somewhat greater. The United States continues to be the principal export market.

In Austria the rate of increase in egg production is expected to be retarded by the continued shortage and high price of feed grains and protein concentrates, although a gradual recovery to prewar levels is anticipated mainly as a result of a program to replace inferior layers with imported laying breeds.

In Belgium the high cost of poultry feed, much of which is imported, has tended to offset advances in egg prices, and little or no increase in egg production in 1952 over the 1951 rate is indicated.

In Denmark a slight decline in 1952 egg production is expected as a result of a decrease in the average number of laying hens on farms during the year. The new United Kingdom-Denmark egg contract, announced August 8, extended the prices and other terms of the trade agreement for another year (September 30, 1953). It has been considered satisfactory to Denmark poultry producers since there has been some increase in the supply of feed grains and some reduction in cost compared with 1951. The reported increase in the number of young birds suggests some recovery in egg production in 1953.

An indicated increase of 6 percent in 1952 production over that in 1951 in Western Germany accounts for most of the reported increase in Western Europe. This increase has been due mainly to the larger number of mature hens. Higher egg prices, largely the result of an increase in the import duty and in the general level of egg prices in Western Europe have been important in inducing this increase. Western Germany continues to import a significant though decreasing part of its egg supply, with the bulk coming from the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden.

In Ireland egg production increased over a year earlier in the first quarter of 1952 as a result of favorable weather and adequate feedstuffs, in spite of a decline in the number of layers. For the year as a whole, however, egg production is expected to decrease slightly. The Government is encouraging increased production of poultry meat to take advantage of domestic and British markets.

In the Netherlands a sharp drop in layer numbers in early 1952, due to extensive culling, resulted in a slight decrease in egg production during the first 6 months of 1952. Although there recently has been an increase of egg prices to levels above last year and some improvement in the outlook for exports, the total production of eggs in 1952 probably will be slightly less than a year earlier.

In Sweden, an increase in the number of young layers and in the reported rate of lay per bird, stimulated by good prices and an expanding domestic market, is expected to result in a new record in egg production in 1952.

In Switzerland, 1952 egg production is expected to decline slightly, compared with that in 1951 as a result of a reported decline in layer numbers. Production per hen is about the same as that of a year earlier. While there is an increase in the current number of young replacements, only a gradual increase in egg production is expected in the next few years. The number of layers apparently has stabilized at around 1949 levels, while the average yield per hen, associated with some shift to commercial flocks, is gradually increasing. The relatively high cost of imported feed and low cost of imported eggs has served to discourage expansion in domestic production.

In the United Kingdom, 1952 production is expected to decline below that of a year earlier principally as a result of a decrease in the number of layers. Although there has been a gradual increase in the rate of lay since the war, this rate reportedly has not yet recovered to prewar levels. This has been the result of continued scarcity of imported feedstuffs, relatively more favorable hog prices and, to some extent, the government's recent policy of setting relatively low springtime egg prices to encourage a more uniform seasonal rate of production.

In Argentina, 1952 egg production is expected to be moderately greater than that of a year earlier. Prices have been above those of 1951 for several months and an increase in the number of hens has more than offset a slight decline in the rate of lay. Although chicken numbers are expected to remain about unchanged during the balance of the calendar year and the first half of 1953, the anticipated larger grain crop will tend to increase the yield per hen.

In Brazil, the production of poultry and eggs has been increasing steadily in recent years, with a shortage of grain and milling by-products the main limitation. Production in 1952 is estimated at approximately 3 percent greater than a year earlier mainly as a result of an increase in layer numbers. Prices have been good and increasing attention is being given to improved breeds and egg quality. A recent Government action removed the requirement of prior import licenses on hatching eggs and chicks. Imports have been retarded, however, by the shortage of dollar exchange. While import charges on hatching eggs amount to only a few cents a dozen, the relatively high charge on chicks, amounting to US 60-80 cents each, has retarded imports of this item.

In Chile, egg production in 1952 is expected to be at least 5 percent greater than in 1951, principally as a result of an increase in the rate of lay. Feed grains have been fairly plentiful, but there has been a scarcity of fish meal. Although there has been some consumers' resistance to increasing egg prices, the industry is hoping to increase domestic consumption by stabilizing seasonal egg production through extending the hatching season.

In Australia preliminary data for the year ending June 30, 1952 indicate a reduction of about 6 percent as a result of the high price of feeds, largely explained by the recent drought-curtailed grain crop. No 1952 indications of egg production are available for New Zealand nor for the countries of Africa.

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EGGS: Number produced in specified countries, average 1934-38, annual 1947-51 and indicated 1952 1/

Continent and country	Average 1934-38	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	2,638	4,484	4,274	3,774	3,662	3,611	4,050
United States-Farm	35,498	55,384	54,899	56,154	58,734	59,356	61,400
Cuba	320	288	276	318	320	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	60	60	60	60	60	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	90	–	–
Panama	–	52	–	54	–	55	–
EUROPE							
Austria	663	285	350	400	540	640	–
Belgium	1,693	1,380	1,440	1,900	2,100	1,945	1,945
Denmark	1,979	992	1,392	1,870	2,120	1,960	1,940
Finland	317	117	176	266	317	340	–
France	6,200	6,300	6,100	6,800	7,500	7,500	–
Germany (Western)	4,500	1,975	2,250	2,800	4,100	4,900	5,200
Greece	550	376	384	390	440	423	–
Ireland	1,086	733	844	1,014	1,073	855	850
Italy	5,500	4,300	4,450	4,550	5,000	5,225	–
Luxembourg	40	30	35	40	40	40	–
Netherlands	1,978	1,052	1,159	1,480	1,775	2,075	–
Norway	369	198	263	340	459	391	–
Portugal	250	–	–	–	450	450	450
Spain	1,700	1,992	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,980	–
Sweden	1,000	1,217	1,335	1,331	1,407	1,392	1,427
Switzerland	423	370	430	516	520	525	522
United Kingdom-Farm 2/ 3/	3,871	2,500	2,800	3,600	4,400	4,800	4,800
Total 2/ 3/	5,098	4,230	4,440	5,300	6,160	6,500	6,300
Yugoslavia	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
ASIA							
Lebanon	–	60	48	42	45	40	–
Israel 4/	108	–	–	163	340	400	350
Syria	92	90	110	70	90	80	–
Turkey	1,003	895	852	850	855	942	–
Japan	3,553	663	790	1,214	1,568	–	–
India	–	–	–	1,085	1,082	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	300	–	–	–	450
Philippine Islands	–	400	605	652	740	900	–
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	1,127	–	–	–	2,750	3,000	3,100
Brazil	–	2,820	2,860	3,100	3,280	3,350	3,440
Chile	–	460	400	600	670	760	800
Paraguay	–	100	110	120	120	–	–
Uruguay	289	326	330	300	300	–	–
AFRICA							
Egypt	751	–	–	–	514	455	–
French Morocco	1,000	–	–	–	–	500	–
Union of South Africa 5/	–	–	–	1,200	840	960	–
OCEANIA.							
Australia 5/	708	1,470	1,431	1,443	1,388	1,288	–
New Zealand	430	6/ 134	6/ 135	6/ 140	6/ 170	6/ 180	–

1/ Relates to farm production in Canada and the United States, but data for many countries not explicit on this point. 2/ Year ending May of year indicated. Numbers possibly underreported and subject to revision. 3/ 3 year average. 4/ Year ending September 30. 5/ Year ending June. 6/ Commercial production for years ending June 30.

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